

THE EVENING STAR.

With Sunday Morning Edition.

WASHINGTON.

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CROSBY S. NOYES, Editor

THE STAR has a regular and permanent Family Circulation much more than the combined circulation of the other Washington dailies. As a News and Advertising Medium it has no competitor.

In order to avoid delays on account of personal absence, letters to THE STAR should not be addressed to any individual connected with the office, but simply to THE STAR, or to the Editor for Business Departments, according to tenor of purpose.

The Hours of Labor.

Broadly stated, the Supreme Court's decision in the hours-of-labor case, which it disposed of yesterday, is that a state legislature cannot constitutionally restrict the working hours in an occupation regardless of its effect upon the health of the workers. It is, in short, a refusal to sanction an undiscriminating limitation of the labor hours by state laws. The Supreme Court has already ruled in support of a state statute, that of Utah, restricting the hours of labor in mines, on the ground that mining was an unhealthy occupation. It now rules that the New York statute limiting the hours of labor in bakeries is unconstitutional, on the ground that it is not satisfied that baking is an unhealthy occupation. Thus in its final analysis the court's position seems to be that the state legislatures can limit the hours of labor in the interest of the public health, but must make sure in every specific industry that a law to that effect is necessary on that specific ground, subject to the highest court's revision and reversal.

In thus establishing itself as a judge of the necessity of the separate hours-of-labor statutes, the Supreme Court has unquestionably, to some extent, checked the movement of the labor unions to secure legislative endorsement of their own regulations restricting the hours of labor, which have, in the main, been accepted by the employers throughout the country. But the court's ruling does not necessarily check the "eight-hour movement," as it is generally called, nor does it lessen the reason for its success. The demand for a shortening of the working period is based upon physiological and sociological conditions. It is undoubtedly for the benefit of the community that as the trades become highly specialized the workers should be given opportunity for more recreation. Public sentiment generally endorses these restrictions and it is that fact which has resulted in their adoption by the unions and their acceptance by the employers in such a large majority of cases as to form virtually a rule of the industrial world today.

The chief deterrent effect of the Supreme Court's decision, it would seem, is likely to be the interposition of an obstacle in the way of securing from state legislatures and perhaps from Congress laws which prohibit under penalty the employment of workers for a longer period than eight or perhaps, as in this New York case, ten hours, regardless of the healthfulness of the occupation. It may be doubted if this is an insuperable handicap. So long as public opinion justifies and sustains the demand for a shorter working day, the trades do not absolutely need the support of a statutory threat of punishment for an employer who hires his men longer than the regulation period.

Motorists and Others.

Who is putting nails in the road between Long Island City and Far Rockaway, N. Y.? Who is the dastardly enemy of the motor car who wants to make that route unpopular with the whizzers? Somebody is doing that very thing, causing punctured tires and much peevishness on the part of the motorists, and the latter are perplexed to decide whether it is the work of the regular men, who want more business, or the horsemen, who want to have a chance to use the road themselves without having their animals frightened. A favorite trick of the unidentified puncturers is to run a lot of nails through a thin piece of board and slide this device across the path of an approaching car, which can be heard afar off. Another pleasant way to check the motor is to drive the nails into small wooden pyramids, so that however they may fall there will be a sharp point in evidence, and drop these infernal machines at intervals along the road, so cleverly scattered that it is only by good luck that a motorist escapes trouble. But the board is the favorite device, and now the police are looking for the nailer.

It is of course an outrageous wrong on the motor owners, thus to have a public road rendered unsafe for them. But there is something to be said for the horseman, who has a more or less natural disinclination to have his horse frightened into a runaway fit. And residents along the road are apt to resent the railroad rate of speed that is developed by the average runner for Rockaway. Better, it is argued, that some, than a slain child, or a mangled man.

Is this the irrepressible conflict, of which so much is said in other times of human effort? Is there always to be a feud between the motorist and the other road users? The bicycle once threatened to inject that problem into our social cosmos, and now that the bicycle has been tamed, and relegated to the rear, the automobile menaces the peace of the land. Separate roads for motors would of course solve the question admirably. Must it come to that?

The consumer cannot help wishing that something could be done to make the beef magnates pay the cost of European trips and other incidental expenses out of their own pockets.

Mr. Lawson finds it difficult to keep his favorite characters in financial literature from being driven out of the calcium light by the officers of the Equitable Insurance Company.

Saratoga has voted in favor of gambling. It does not believe in Hamlet with the title role omitted.

Warming Up in Virginia.

The people of Virginia are to be congratulated on the animation that prevails in legislative circles in the state. It is in evidence in every county. Candidates for the nominations of that party are astir and large audiences are greeting them. Even Senator Martin, who has borne the sobriquet of "the silent man" and played the part, has taken the stump and is replying with spirit to the criticisms of his public services. There is promise of a large vote at the primaries, and whatever the result may be, a good ticket is assured. Either Mr. Swanson or Mr. Willard for governor, or Mr. Martin or Governor Montague for senator, should bring out at the polls in November the party's full strength.

The republicans, it is announced, are preparing to make a thorough canvass, and hope to make an impression on the people. They have some good men, and the proper selections should insure a dignified and profitable discussion of all the public issues, state and national. It may be that success at the polls is beyond their reach; but, admitting that, it is none the less their duty to put up the best fight possible. If they have faith in their principles they should improve every opportunity to testify to it before the people. In no other way can a party organization be preserved and a powerful

opponent kept upon its good behavior. The democratic ticket this year will be all the more praiseworthy in its personnel by reason of the energy advertised by the republicans.

This same duty presents itself in several other southern states. There, as in Virginia, the republicans have long neglected to put forth their best efforts. Their activity has been intermittent, until at times scarcely the semblance of a party organization remained. The excuse has been that it was useless to play against loaded dice. Why spend money on a campaign and drum up votes when the election laws were such as to discourage all hope of success?

Still the proper thing to do is to keep on trying. Put up candidates, the very best obtainable, and go before the voters on platforms that mean something and can be made texts for honest discussion. If only negative results are the reward they are worth having. Discussion in itself is an excellent thing, and the south, as the democrats themselves admit, has suffered of late years from the lack of a national campaign, with republican stumpers busy in every southern state and democratic stumpers busy in every northern state, would, in the light of the latest issues before the people, be in the nature of a national blessing.

The South and the Railroads.

In a letter from Lincoln, giving an account of Mr. Bryan's program for controlling the next democratic national convention, appears this paragraph: "Special attention is being paid to the south, where Col. Bryan's most disappointed last year. It is in the south that he has had his largest and most enthusiastic audiences. He believes that if he can lead the rank and file of him he can win back the greater part of a strength that was practically sold in joining hands with the east at St. Louis."

If Mr. Bryan adheres to his present platform he may find it necessary to pay a good deal of attention to the south. Government ownership of railroads is certain to encounter serious opposition in that section, to the development of which, during the past twenty years particularly, railroads have contributed so much. Moreover, those railroads represent an eastern influence; and not until New York is converted to Mr. Bryan's new issue will it be an easy matter for him to convert the south to it. He will discover that he has a tough proposition on hand.

The south supported Mr. Bryan in 1893 for two reasons. In the first place he was the democratic nominee—while alone would have been sufficient to secure her support—and in the second place she had long been an ardent advocate of the free coinage of silver. He was representing an issue which in Congress and elsewhere she had repeatedly given her votes. In 1900 there was no contest, Mr. Bryan taking the nomination by unanimous consent. Last year Mr. Bryan was not, by his own choice, a candidate. The south supported Judge Parker at St. Louis because it had been represented to her that on a conservative platform he could win.

Practically, then, in this campaign Mr. Bryan will be making his first campaign in the south for instructed voters and on an issue new to the south. He has yet to try his eloquence there against opposition. He has never converted the south to anything. Her views on silver and a low tariff long antedated his own, and were formed by men of her own rearing and in her own commission. But when he canvasses down there for government ownership of railroads, and all that this implies in the way of socialism and centralization, he will encounter, directed from New York, a very strong power working against his scheme.

If he wins elsewhere, and is nominated again in 1908, the south, as before, will be easy ground for him. She is for the democratic nominee every time, and on any platform the party in national convention may choose to write. That is reasonably certain.

The Elkins Inquiry.

The investigation which the Senate committee on interstate commerce has begun should have an important bearing on the settlement of the railroad rate problem. Mr. Elkins, who is presiding, is an authority on railroad matters, and work out by him should cover the question. Railroad men, shippers, statesmen and others will testify. Both sides, all things will have a hearing. Whether the committee as the result of its labors drafts and presents to the Senate a bill dealing with the problem, or contents itself with a report of the information obtained, is not so important as the fact that when the Senate takes up the subject again it will be in position to discuss it in all of its bearings. Either bill or report will answer as a text for debate, and it is in that position that the public must produce the legislation desired. It is agreed that this question will not lose in public interest before Congress meets. It is not a fact, before the hot weather will dissipate. The country believes that some action should be taken, and it looks to Congress to make the action as comprehensive as the situation, disclosed by inquiry, shall justify.

It is not proposed as yet by either of the two great parties that the people on the railroads, but it is the determination of both that the railroads shall not own the people.

The Nationals are confident that the adage about bad beginnings sometimes making good endings applies to base ball as well as to other things.

The prosecuting officers seem to have almost as much difficulty in making a definite stand in the Nan Patterson trial as some of the jurors had.

The testimony in the theatrical trial in progress in New York is distinguished by snappy dialogue, although the plot is rather obscure.

The czar thoroughly envies the head of a government who can take his eyes off affairs long enough to enjoy a bear hunt.

The Japanese as usual are leaving all the preliminary promises as to the outcome of an engagement to the Russians.

Earthquakes and Volcanoes.

The great Indian earthquake of a short time ago, which caused the loss of many lives, seems to have been a warning of another convulsion within the earth's crust similar to that which caused such a terrible cataclysm in the West Indies three years ago and was accompanied by other manifestations at various points on the earth's surface. Now comes word that Mount Pelee is again in eruption, thus far in a moderate degree, but with hints of continuing activity which may develop into another tremendous outburst. In the island of Guadeloupe earthquakes have recently occurred, and the volcano of La Soufriere, on the island of St. Vincent, has lately been in slight eruption. Seismologists are intently watching the symptoms of a coming discharge of the molten contents of the earth's crust in great volume and perhaps with tragic results.

The eruptions of 1902, marked by the destruction of the city of St. Pierre on Martinique, afforded scientists a field of research and an abundance of materials which were welcomed in the hope of developing a more satisfactory theory of these occasional disturbances. After a close examination of the evidence then supplied, certain eminent European and American students of this branch of knowledge have put forth as their latest belief the assertion that the volcanic eruptions are not caused by shifting in the pressure of the earth's crust, but rather that the shifting is the result of the discharge of the gases

which have accumulated in the molten interior. Formerly many held to the view that the sudden descent of the waters of the ocean or of some other considerable body of water into the heated interior caused the quick production of steam which demanded outlet and forced open the vents which had previously been formed, styled volcanoes. This theory is rejected by many leading seismologists, and the line of cause and effect is run by them in the reverse direction. Instead of the oceans causing the volcanic eruptions, they aver, the eruptions are in reality the cause of the oceans. The discharge of gases from the molten interior, they claim, gave the cooling earth in the first stages of its solidifying process its moisture by condensation, and thus water was added to the components of this sphere.

Whatever may be the chain of circumstances leading to the present condition, it is demonstrated by many proofs that the earth's interior is still in a highly heated state, that it is gradually cooling; that eruptions are less frequent now than in earlier ages, and that there remain sufficient volcanic forces at work to give rise occasionally to disturbances of immeasurable violence, rendering life in the vicinity of the chimneys and along the lines of surface-quaking extremely hazardous. It is assured that science cannot learn enough from the volcanoes as to the nature of their periodical activities to enable man to check these eruptions. But it may learn something that will enable man to foresee the eruptions more distinctly and sufficiently in advance to give a saving warning; and perhaps some day a way may be found to harness to man's uses some of the force that is expended in blowing out the corks at these vents and relieving the pressure upon the interior of the crust.

Secretary Loeb discredits some of the stories told about the President's hunting trip. There is no getting away from the traditions of mendacity surrounding the man who goes out with a gun or a fishing pole.

If Mayor Dunne undertakes to settle all the strikes that occur in Chicago he will have difficulty in getting around to municipal ownership.

The Russian and Japanese fleets are having so much difficulty in finding each other that it is difficult to decide which is really the pursuer.

The Omaha school boys who object to two Japanese pupils may have found Jiu Jitsu a little too rough for the ordinary recess diversions.

Senator Platt of New York says that this is the foolish season of politics. It is feared that the senator speaks with more or less prejudice.

SHOOTING STARS.

The Charge.

"What do you think that man who is now under investigation for graft ought to be charged with?"

"It seems to me," answered Senator Sorghum, "that he ought to be charged with criminal carelessness."

The Trusts.

Monopolies declare we must meet even more expense. The poor consumer finds his trust Alone in Providence.

No Reciprocity.

"Almost every father overestimates the intellectual capacity of his children."

"Yes," answered the gloomy person; "and the misfortune of it is that the children so seldom reciprocate when they get big enough to take notice."

Relentless.

"What is the object in delaying the trial of that sensational case so long?"

"I am trying to protect the public," answered the relentless prosecutor. "I want to give popular interest a chance to subside so that the prisoner will not be encouraged to go on the stage if acquitted."

"Do man dat allus managis to keep out o' debt," said Uncle Elmer, "is one o' dem financiers in de county; even if he don't git noticed in de papers."

Postponed.

The gentle spring once more is here; Where is the robin singing? Where are the skies so blue and clear? Where are the wild flowers springing? Where is the zephyr, soft and warm, And sunbeams dancing brightly? The weather signals tell of storm And we are freezing nightly.

The tree that should be blossoming fair, Alack, how fate abused it; As ashes, it is lying there; For firewood we have used it. Where are the joys that should appear So radiantly together? The show's postponed, 'tis very clear, To wait for better weather.

Condemnation of the Rich.

From the Hartford Times. There is altogether too strong a disposition to assume that every rich man is a criminal. A great fortune does not necessarily connote wickedness; it may imply simply thrift and good luck, and a moderate fortune may be accumulated by fraud. But some persons seem to lose their moral perspective the moment \$100,000 is mentioned, and to reason: A man with \$100,000 is probably bad, a man with \$100,000,000 is certainly bad, a man with \$100,000,000 is ten times worse, and a man with \$400,000,000 is a public enemy and the extinction of the race plate contaminates the entire collection. This is ethically and logically absurd. As Burns said, "A man's a man for a' that." He may be rich but honest, and frequently is so—not invariably, by any means—but his riches have no morality one way or the other.

Maine Sets an Example.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican. It is not too late to take note of the fact that the recent Maine legislature abolished the fee system, root and branch, and established salaries for all state offices wherein that fee system had prevailed wholly or in part. The change was also extended to the various county offices and definite salaries fixed for them. This reform has long been needed. It is also to be noted that the fee system will save the tax payers about \$400,000 a year.

Coolie Labor.

From the Chicago News. Several gentlemen who have not the slight shadow of a conscience will throw a picturesque fit or two if coolie labor is to be employed.

"Avenue of Dolls."

From the Pall Mall Gazette. Most persons are aware of the German Kaiser's insatiable passion for setting up statues of all and sundry. He has already taken one unaware at every turn of his majesty's capital, until the long-suffering citizens have been moved to dub the imposing Sieges-Allee the Avenue of Dolls.

If Bryan Should Be Still!

From the Charleston News and Courier. We shudder to think what would happen to the democratic party if Col. Bryan should collapse into silence for a few weeks.

Death of the Peach.

From the New York Tribune. Now is the time for bulletins announcing the total ruin of the Delaware peach crop.

Woodward & Lothrop

New York—WASHINGTON—Paris.

Easter Cards and Novelties—Main Floor, Eleventh and G Streets.

But Five Days Until Easter.

WITHIN a few days Easter will be here and the veil of Lenten abstinence will give place to the splendor of the gorgeous awakening of social gaiety.

Like Christmas and birthday anniversaries, the Easter time is one of gift-giving, and people of every station in life are smiling and beautiful by new bonnets and smart gowns, a day when the colors of fashion will blazon forth in gorgeous hue and when smile and good humor will tell the tale of grateful pleasure for the presents its advent has brought.

The custom of giving tokens of esteem at Easter has come down the ages from the earliest Christian times. It began with charity offerings, but today its spirit of generosity has spread to all classes, and in every happy heart, and indeed in many sorrow-laden, there involuntarily comes a wish to gladden our world, be it limited or a broad field.

We are splendidly ready for Easter. Every department in the house is more nearly as it should be—as you would have it—than at any time in our past. The complete spring assortments, in all their newness and brightness, in which are the latest styles and novelties, are nearer to the ideal in all that pertains to a perfect stock than in any season gone.

Never before so rich in attractions, this store equally welcomes young and old, citizen and stranger, visitor or purchaser.

Easter Sale of Brilliant Cut Glass, Dainty Chinaware, Jardinières, Imported Baskets And Special Display of Novelties for Easter Gifts.

THIS week we are offering many attractive values in Rich Cut Glass, Dainty China, Pressed Glass, Jardinières and Imported Baskets, suitable for Easter wedding gifts and Easter favors and useful practical things for daily use in the home—many of them are much less than usual.

We quote a few of the many excellent values and invite inspection:

Fancy China for Easter Gifts.

We have arranged on center tables in China Department a lot of odd and dainty bits of Imported China, especially suitable for Easter Gifts, and each has an engraved Easter Greeting Card attached. We call special attention to the two lots at

25c. and 50c.

Jardiniere Special:

We offer a new lot of Imported Jardinières, measuring 4 inches across top, at the special price, 15c. each.

Also a lot of Jardinières, measuring 8 inches across the top, in assorted shapes and colorings, at the special price, 50c. each.

Also a lot of Japanese Imari Plates, in choice red and blue effects, measuring 8½ inches in diameter, at the low price of 15c. each.

Rich Cut Glass for Easter Gifts.

Cut Glass makes an ideal Easter Gift, and our very complete variety offers the best possible opportunity to secure standard makes at the lowest possible prices consistent with first quality. We quote a few items and invite inspection:

Cut Glass Dishes..... \$1.50 and up
Cut Glass Vases..... \$2.00 and up
Cut Glass Salad Bowls..... \$2.95 and up
Cut Glass Fruit Dishes..... \$3.50 and up
Cut Glass High-footed Bobs..... \$2.95 and up
Cut Glass Water Pitchers..... \$5.00 and up
Cut Glass Celery Trays..... \$2.50 and up
Cut Glass Carafes..... \$3.25 and up
Cut Glass Candlesticks..... \$1.00 and up
Cut Glass Vase Sets..... \$1.00 and up
Cut Glass Sugar and Cream Sets..... \$3.50 and up

Glass Vases for Easter.

We are showing a complete line of White and Colored Vases for Easter Flowers. We quote a few items and invite inspection:

Colonial Glass, Violet Vases..... 15c.
Colonial Glass Flower Centers..... 65c.
Green Glass Vases..... 15c.
Colonial Glass Sweet Pea Vases..... 35c.
Colonial Glass Easter Lily Vases..... 50c.
Colonial Glass Tulip Vases..... 10c.
Small Iridescent Glass Vases..... 10c.
Ruby Glass Violet Vases..... 25c.
Fifth floor.

The New White Goods

(Imported and Domestic). India Linens, French Lawns, Persian Lawns, French Nainsooks, India Mull, French Organdies, Victoria Lawns, Embroidered Swisses, Embroidered Nainsooks, Linen Lawns and Cambrics, etc.

Many charming novelties are shown among the filmy, diaphanous fabrics, now so fashionable, and even the staples have taken on new beauty. White will undoubtedly be more worn this summer than for years. It is extremely practical as well as dainty.

Embroidered Nainsooks, especially desirable for shirt waists, 35c. and \$1.00 a yard. Linen Lawns and Cambrics, 36 and 45 inches wide, sheer and medium weights, 30c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25 to \$5.00 a yard. Second floor, Eleventh st.

Easter Baskets.

We are showing a complete line of Easter Baskets, in assorted shapes and sizes, and call special attention to the two lots we are offering at

5c. and 10c. each.

Also a lot of Paas Easter Dyes at 5c. package.

Second Rose Bush Sale.

We shall begin tomorrow our second Rose Bush sale, at which time we shall offer free blooming monthly roses, with leaves already started and ready for planting. Most of these are Tea Roses, though there are some hardy Hybrid Perpetuals. They come put up four in a package. We offer a choice Marechal Niel Rose in each package.

25c. pkg. of 4 bushes.

Also a lot of Carnation Plants, four in package, one each of red and white and two shades of pink. 25c. pkg. of 4 plants.

Ad-el-ite Wood-Finishing Demonstration.

Every housekeeper should see the demonstration of Wood-finishing Material in our Housefurnishing Department. This material enables you to remove the varnish from any piece of furniture and give it any of the new dull finishes which are becoming so popular. It is especially suitable for refinishing summer cottage furniture in the popular Mission finish. This is the first time we have ever been able to show the modern housekeeper how to refinish old or scarred furniture in the rub finishes, which heretofore has only been possible by experienced cabinet makers. These materials are also the best floor finishes known. They come put up in air-tight cans. Price, 30c. a can up.

"Oakdale" Pretzels and Twigs.

These goods are produced by the Oakdale Baking Company of Philadelphia, and are made from the best of white winter wheat and pure lard; are packed, immediately upon removal from the ovens, in a neat and cleanly manner, and are deliciously crisp and brown.

We are showing them in several shapes and sizes, and invite you to sample them freely.

Fifth floor, Tenth st.

Traveling Requisites

(For Easter Vacations). For those who intend spending their Easter out of town we would call attention to our complete Traveling Goods Department, replete as it is with every requisite necessary for a day's outing or an extended trip abroad.

Particularly good values are represented in the following:

Heavy Canvas-covered Trunks, constructed of thoroughly seasoned lumber, with mail bags, iron clamps, full sheet iron bottom; two leather straps; Excelsior lock; cloth lined throughout. 28-inch, \$5.00 each. 30-inch, \$5.50 each. 32-inch, \$6.00 each. 34-inch, \$6.50 each. 36-inch, \$7.00 each.

Stout, well-made Steamer Trunks, with iron fastenings, lined, covered in heavy, best Oxford style, leather. 28-inch, \$3.75 each. 30-inch, \$4.00 each. 32-inch, \$4.25 each. 34-inch, \$4.50 each. 36-inch, \$5.00 each.

Real Cowhide Leather Hand Bags, with best Oxford style, lined, covered in heavy, best Oxford style, leather. 12-inch, \$3.75 each. 13-inch, \$4.00 each. 14-inch, \$4.25 each. 15-inch, \$4.75 each. 16-inch, \$5.25 each.

Spring and Summer Upholstery Needs.

WE are showing complete lines of spring and summer Curtains, Curtainings, Window Screens, Screen Doors, Portieres, Couch Covers, Porch Blinds, Box and Head Couches, Cushions, Utility Boxes, Cedar Chests and other requisites for the town house or summer cottage.

Slip Covers to Order.

No better time than the present to have your furniture covers made, now that preparations are in order for the spring renovating. Furniture well covered with dust-proof materials will last twice as long as the uncovered.

32-inch Plain White Dimities (Washable), in combination floral and plain stripes. 35c. to 50c. a yard.
31-inch Printed Dimities (Washable), light grounds, with colored floral stripes of greens, pinks, reds and blues. 30c. a yard.
31-inch Cotton Damask, striped effects, in white, cream, ecru and drab. 30c. and 35c. a yard.
31-inch Swansdown, plain colors, with fine close stripes; also white and cream grounds, with narrow floral stripes. 35c. to 45c. a yard.
50 and 66-inch Heavy German Linens, in narrow colored striped effects. 45c. and 55c. a yard.
31-inch English and French Cretonnes, in new and handsome colorings and patterns; small rose branches in the natural color; also clusters of roses entwined with ribbon. 35c., 50c., 75c. and \$1.00 a yard.
36-inch Linen Taffetas, printed grounds of pink, green, blue and linen color, with pretty floral designs. 50c. a yard.
36-inch Fancy Art Ticking (Washable), white grounds, with small rose designs; also floral and striped effects. 30c. a yard.
36-inch Cotton Taffetas (Washable), mostly light grounds and colored floral designs. 30c. a yard.

As a special value we will make to order Slip Covers for 5-piece Parlor Suites, of the best Belgian Stripe Cotton, allowing 25 yards for the making—style and fit guaranteed—at the

Special Price, \$7.50 the Suite.

Window Screens and Screen Doors. (Ready Made.)

We are now showing our complete stock of Ready-made Window Screens and Screen Doors. All are made in an excellent manner and of the best materials.

Adjustable Metal Center Screens, with hardwood frames and concealed metal slides for adjusting screens.

High.	Closed.	Open.	Price.
18 inches	21 inches	34 inches	20c.
30 inches	15 inches	26 inches	30c.
24 inches	21 inches	34 inches	25c.
24 inches	25½ inches	42 inches	30c.
30 inches	21 inches	37 inches	30c.
28 inches	23 inches	37 inches	35c.
30 inches	27 inches	42 inches	40c.
36 inches	23 inches	37 inches	40c.
36 inches	27 inches	45 inches	50c.

Made-to-Order Screens and Doors.

Our Made-to-Order (Cabinet-made) Screens and Doors are the equal of any made. The Screens are made of the best selected lumber, filled with 14-mesh black japanned (not painted) steel wire, thus insuring absolute safety from the smallest fly or insect. The ventilation feature of these Screens is perfect. We make them with guides or runners the full length of the windows, and springs in the sides, so that they can be used at the top or bottom of window, as desired. We make them for the inside or outside, as the